

EL PASO HERALD

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No. 97 The Herald Secretary.

The Little Farm Well Tilled

THE average wheat production per acre in Germany and England is more than double the average in the United States. The highest average in this country is found in New England, and the lowest in the so-called wheat belt. In the west we are apt to run to acreage rather than to intensive cultivation. One farmer in Illinois has grown 114 bushels of corn to the acre; the methods he uses are available to every farmer in the country, but the national average is only a fraction of this farmer's rate of production.

It is a mistake, especially in an irrigated region, to try to cultivate too much land. Thorough cultivation of a small tract, careful selection and rotation of crops will be more profitable than spreading out over more acreage than the farmer can properly care for.

In this valley, owing to the high initial price of land, we shall have to come to the small home farm of five to 20 acres. The land should be improved now and get under crops, even though it be necessary to install pumping plants, for only in this way will the owners be in position to enjoy the profits that will come with the completion of the big dam.

New Mexico wool is bringing top prices in the market. The wool industry of the new state will be becoming increasingly important. Large storage warehouses will follow, in order to enable growers to control their prices better, and then will come the factories. The southwest should develop factories in every staple line in which the raw materials can be had under favorable conditions.

Alamogordo's Good Fortune

DRILLERS for the ice company at Alamogordo passed through one stratum of water at 25 feet, and at 60 feet they struck, in coarse gravel, a heavy flow of water which rose in the pipe to within three feet of the surface.

This is true artesian water, even though it does not flow out on the surface of the ground. The pumping cost is reduced to almost nothing when the water rises this way. The strike is of immense importance to Alamogordo and that entire vicinity.

The soil in the Alamogordo valley for many miles in all directions is exceedingly rich and only needs water to make it highly productive. With water power in the nearby mountains to be converted into electric energy for pumping purposes, permanent abundant water rising to three feet of the surface, and an ideal climate, that section should become a highly developed fruit and truck producer.

The main thing in adopting a constitution for the new state is to confine them to fundamental principles and leave them free from general legislation. They should be of a sort that can be adopted with few dissenting votes. A constitution is not a fit subject for partisan discussion, but should be made the concern of all the people. There must be some things on which even the party leaders in the territories can agree.

Stick To the Staples

A GOOD thing for valley horticulturists to remember is not to plant too many varieties. Fruit nowadays is handled by the carload in the important markets and buyers are apt to reject mixed cars. There is no reason why an orchardist should try to grow more than four or five choice varieties of apples, for instance, maturing at different periods.

The one thing, more than all others, that has held this valley back has been the comparative small quantities produced at any one time of any one commodity. This is the secret of the failure of the valley farmers to displace California products in the markets of the southwest. The middlemen must deal in quantities and they must know where and when the goods are coming forward to fill their orders.

It will be a good scheme to send a carload of representative El Pasoans to Chicago and St. Louis to advertise the resources of this section among the leaders in all kinds of business. A better plan yet would be to bring those same leaders down here on a personally conducted excursion. Even if it cost \$10,000 to bring 20 men here for a few days' visit it would pay, and at least \$500,000 would be invested here as a result of the trip.

Oil In West Texas

THE oil field in west Texas is undoubtedly one of the most extensive in the country. Oil has been found 30 miles east of Pecos, 15 to 20 miles west of Toyah, and in between, indicating that the oil belt runs at least 50 miles across the country; how far it extends north and south is wholly problematical, although it has been found all the way from Santa Rosa on the head waters of the Pecos southerly far into the interior of Mexico in the same general formation.

In most cases so far oil has been found in wells drilled for water. There has been comparatively little development work carried on by practical oil men in any part of the field. This movement, however, is now well under way and it looks as if within the next five years we were to have an opportunity of finding out just what the value of our oil resources may be.

Gold mining in the Mogollon mountains of New Mexico continues to prosper. There are some of the richest gold mines in the country in that section, and they are gradually passing into strong hands. New Mexico's mining outlook is exceedingly bright. The territory needs thorough and capable advertising in order to bring in abundant capital and practical mining men.

Dr. Crippen's companion was dressed as a boy, but she tucked up her badly fitting suit with a safety pin, and it was the captain of the ship who first noticed the feminine attachment. All their luggage was one small suit case, though the doctor told how he was taking his boy to California for the winter. It is curious that the United States has on hand at the same time two cases of terrible crimes committed in foreign countries by Americans. Carlton, who killed his wife in Italy, will probably be declared insane and extradition resisted. Dr. Crippen was arrested in Canada and the United States will not resist his extradition to England. British courts do not trifle with criminals and Crippen has not a percent of the chances of escape that he would have if his trial were held in the United States.

UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

O H, his heart is sore as he does his chore, and digs in the mellow dirt; the abysmal brute is a dismal plute, for money won't heal his hurt. And perhaps he grunts as he does his stunts, when his brow with sweat is damp; "Ah, I might have died in a glod of pride, as the undefeated champion! Had I stayed away from that fateful fray, and holed in my onion patch, I might have strolled through the world till old, and never have had my match. But the domestics came, and they said, 'The game is doomed if you don't come back!' So I left my squash and my sweetst, and my brow a-drip with sweat. And I tried to feel that my thews of steel were good as they were of yore; but alas! one poke from that dingy smoke, and I saw that my youth was o'er!" and a lesson was in this tale may see, and paste it inside our hats; if we get too gay when we're old and gray, we're apt to have broken-shits. If we lend our ears to the sport who queers his friends for his own advance, we're apt to wake with the bellake, and find that our name is Pance.

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THE BET The Herald's Daily Short Story

By Anton Tschekoff.

It was a stormy November night. The old banker walked restlessly up and down the floor of his library. His thoughts went back to a night fifteen years before, when he had given a great dinner. Around his table were sitting, learned and noble men whose thoughts and aims had always been to further the progress of humanity. Conversation drifted from one subject to another and at last the subject of capital punishment was brought up. Several of the guests thought it should be abolished and imprisonment for life made to take its place.

"I cannot agree with you," said the host. "I have neither tried one nor the other, but I think capital punishment is more just and more humane than imprisonment for life. The one kills the criminal instantly, the other lacerates his soul."

"Both are to be equally condemned," said one of the guests, "for both take away from a man his life and you have no right to take from a man what you cannot give him back."

Among the guests was a young lawyer of twenty-five, who had remained silent and merely listened to the arguments of the others. Now he suddenly said: "Let both capital punishment and imprisonment be bad, but given the choice I would choose imprisonment. To live even, if only like a plant, is better than not to live."

"No," cried the banker, "I bet two millions against the state of Texas that you will not put you in a cell for five years of your own free will."

"If you are in earnest," said the lawyer, "I take the bet, though not for five, but for fifteen years."

"Accepted," exclaimed the banker. "Gentlemen I bet two millions against the fifteen years."

"Accepted," said the lawyer. "Four millions against my freedom." And thus this insane bet began. Now that the fifteen years had almost passed the banker asked himself: "Why did I accept this insane wager? What did I gain by this man losing fifteen years of his life and I two million dollars? Nothing has been proved by it. On my part it was merely a whim and on his, a poor man's craving for wealth."

The prisoner had been given two rooms in a wing of the banker's house. For fifteen years he must not leave them, must not see any visitors, hear any human voice, receive letters or newspapers. He was permitted to play and read books, write letters, drink wine, smoke and eat what he pleased. Anything he wished he must write down in his diary. He was to remain in his prison from November 14, 1870, at noon, until November 14, 1885, at noon. The smallest attempt to break the rules was to release the banker from his obligations.

The first year the prisoner was very well satisfied. He played the piano day and night, but never touched wine or tobacco, while he read love stories, novels, detective stories and plays. He studied languages, history and philosophy, and during the four next years he read more than 600 volumes. During the last two years the prisoner read a great deal, but was not very careful in his selection of his books. The banker remembered all these things. The next day at twelve o'clock the prisoner was to be set free and receive his two millions.

"If I pay him, I shall be a ruined man," he thought. "Fifteen years before the money would have been a mere trifle to him, but speculation had eaten up his fortune, and now he was feverishly watching the room clock every day in constant dread of ruin."

"That damned wagner," the white-haired man mumbled, pressing his hands against his face in despair. "Why he has not died! Now he is 40 years old. He will take my last kopeck, marry and enjoy life. He, the pauper, will speculate!"

Little Editorials By Herald Readers

THE OLD SWIMMING HOLE. Editor El Paso Herald: Saturday's Herald stated that the Rio Grande was no longer such, but now the Rio San Juan. Although no stream trickles gulward and an occasional oasis is found, the stream is much more than the treacherous Rio Grande still flowed on. In passing over the street car bridge on the smelter one can see the boy himself, with negroes and Mexicans, plunging happily in the muddy water and come to the surface and swim to the shore. The water is deep enough to swim in and generally in the morning at 10 o'clock and the afternoon at 2 o'clock, a good sized bunch of Americans, negroes and Mexicans can be seen near the railroad bridge. "Music hath charms and so has muddy water on a hot day."

In that same pool many of our El Paso boys learned the art of swimming which will be useful to them some day. It makes a man feel like a boy again and remember the "old swimming hole" of long ago to see the American boy trudge homeward with a sunburnt, but happy face. T. H. C.

THE COST OF BUILDING. Editor El Paso Herald: In the past few weeks I have been much impressed by hearing several merchants remark as to the dullness of business and they wonder as to its cause, as there were so many new large buildings in course of construction. Many theories have been advanced as to the cause of the dullness, but to my mind and observation, the main reason is the use of reinforced concrete in their construction. It seems almost unreasonable to attribute it to this cause, but when one considers the small number of building mechanics employed on the work and the large number of Mexicans (most of whom live in Juarez) it shows, very clearly, that there is practically no work here for many skilled American workmen, consequently they have moved to other cities where they can find employment. If one will take the trouble to inquire of any workman, he will find that the small number of mechanics residing in El Paso there were three years ago. Of course, there are several trades that are employed in any kind of a structure, but if steel reinforcement is used it would give employment to American structural steel erectors, brick masons, stone masons, tile layers, carpenters, etc., and also reduce the Mexican labor to a minimum. Some have the idea firmly imbedded in their minds that by the use of concrete we are using home products, but they do not consider that if steel is used it is all fabricated and erected by our local concerns. The actual cost of the structural steel costing but very little more than the reinforcing steel, also the labor is very much less in erecting. The hollow tile used in floors and partitions are likewise made by local manufacturers, also there are several local brick plants that can supply the brick for the exterior walls. Yet at the same time, the concrete supplied by another local industry is extensively used for footings, foundations, floor coverings, mortar, etc., thereby distrib-

ENGLISHMEN ARE FIGHTING FOR PROTECTIVE TARIFF

XXVIII—THE BRITISH CRISIS.

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 2.—If the Tories win in the next general election in Great Britain it will be because they hold the trump card of tariff reform. The Conservatives, or Unionists, as they prefer to call themselves, insisted that the tariff question was the paramount issue in the campaign of last January. It must be admitted that the Unionist gains in that election were the result of the tariff issue. The tariff reform propaganda, if the campaign had been fought altogether upon the tariff issue the Unionists would have won a victory. This has been admitted by the ablest statesmen of the Liberal party, who recognized the fact, even before the election, that Liberalism could not hope to win in a defensive battle solely on the issue of free trade. It was equally certain that they could not win except by supporting free trade. Although the constitutional crisis precipitated by the clash between commons and lords, and the progressive social legislation advocated by the Liberal government, seemed directly in the feeble victory for the Liberals, the election definitely determined but one thing, and that was that free trade is no longer a settled doctrine of British policy.

Frightened by Socialism. If the Unionist party could stand squarely on the merits of its doctrines of democratic imperialism and tariff reform, it probably would be able to dictate the policy of the country. The trouble is that the doctrine of imperialism and tariff reform are shibboleths of a comparatively few men, mostly ex-Liberals, who are generally frightened by the spectre of Socialism. They depend for votes upon following purely Tory, made up of the privileged landlord class, the established church, and the labor trade. These Liberal Unionist leaders are able to dictate the positive policy of the Tory political machine is proof of the essential weakness of the orthodox Toryism. So it was in the last campaign, when the Liberals made a direct attack upon the tariff, the party privilege declining a direct battle, followed the lead of the erstwhile Radical Chamberlain and shouted itself hoarse for tariff reform.

English Ideas vs. American. It is superfluous, perhaps, to remind the reader that tariff reform in Great Britain means exactly the opposite of what it does in the United States. Tariff reform in England is a sugar-coated phrase meaning protection, the word "protection" being odious on account of the great free trade movement successfully led by Cobden and Bright a little more than half century ago. In England the tariff battle that the Tory party definitely abandoned the doctrine of protection, and was reconverted only by a great effort. Great Britain has practically no tariff, levying only a small tax on tobacco, spirits, perfumes and other such luxuries, and upon tea and a few other non-competitive articles. The principle of protection is denied in the British tariff system, and its revenue customs are derived from such articles as to prevent even a slight incidental protection. In this respect Great Britain stands alone among all the nations of the earth, separated even from its own colonies by tariff barriers; wholly defenceless in a tariff war because deprived of the only weapon effective in such warfare—the power of retaliation.

Unionists Want Tariff. The patriotic intelligence of the Unionist party deplores this isolation, no longer "splendid," and would substitute a tariff system on imperial lines. A tariff union, which would institute a protective tariff for Great Britain, and, by means of a preferential system, include all parts of the British empire within a single tariff system, thus creating an economic union of the empire. Solidarity of the empire now is maintained by love and fear—love of the crown and fear of foreign foes. To lose either of these would be a great disadvantage. Just now Great Britain can give no preferential favors to the commerce of its colonies, because its ports are free and either colonial or alien goods are free to enter without paying anything to the customs officers.

Britain's Dumping Ground. Tariff reformers refer to Great Britain as the "dumping ground" of the nation. Any manufacturing nation can send its wares into England to compete on a basis of entire equality with British manufacturers. Therefore, when trade is dull and factories are closed, it is impossible to easily convince the workers that he is suffering because of this free and untrammelled foreign competition.

uting the materials to several concerns instead of to one. There is a prevailing opinion, among laymen, that reinforced concrete is more permanent than steel construction, but, as a matter of fact, the permanency of either is a factor that needs no consideration, for either is equally as lasting. However, one thing to consider is, if the removal of a concrete building becomes necessary, it is almost impossible without the use of dynamite. Furthermore, the debris from such a building is absolutely valueless, whereas in a steel building the materials removed are worth 20 to 30 percent of the actual value of the original building.

Another feature to be considered is the excess number and size of columns in a concrete building over a steel constructed building. Also the beams and girders below the floor slab, which, when the ceiling is lighted, cast shadows on other parts of the room, or if this is overcome there is an added number of lights, which add considerably to the cost and maintenance of the building.

As to the comparative cost of both materials, I will say that, from recent estimates, figures show steel construction to be about 10 percent cheaper than reinforced concrete on first cost, but by the rapidity in which a steel structure is erected the owner of a building may have possession in 25 percent less time than a concrete building. Also, he is receiving a revenue from his property for that length of time, which would be fair to deduct from the cost of the building. The same several examples where two buildings of equal material were started at the same time and the steel structure was the first to be completed. Walter L. Falvey.

TROLLEY SHORTCOMINGS. Editor El Paso Herald: We all know that an inspector for the electric railway should be a well trained and experienced man, a man that has been in the business long enough to know all its phases. The man who is appointed to this position, no reason to doubt, means well and could do well if he only had a few years' experience on the cars, but for

If the tariff reformers had contented themselves with demanding a moderate revenue tariff, with incidental protection, upon manufactured articles, it is probable that their propaganda would have been even more successful. But it was necessary to convert the Tory landlords, who can be reached only by an argument—profit or its equivalent. And therefore the tariff reformers promised a tariff duty on wheat and other breadstuffs, saying it would increase the value of the farm products of Great Britain, and that the farmers owned by a few landlords, and that it would, therefore bring about a revival of agriculture in the country.

Wheat Tariff Injunction. The free traders replied that the tariff on wheat, if it aided the landlords at all, simply would raise the price of wheat and therefore of bread, to the injury of the 90 per cent of the British people who are forced to buy their bread. It was pointed out that Great Britain now, under the most favorable circumstances, can grow about one-fourth of the breadstuffs it uses, and that the rest of the breadstuffs are as yet produce a sufficient surplus of wheat to make up the other three-fourths of the British consumption. Bread is very much cheaper in Great Britain than in the United States. Great Britain produces a smaller proportion of its own bread than any other bread eating nation. The cheap white bread of England is cheap because English wheat is raised on the waste lands, was proved during the horrible days of the "hungry forties," when Englishmen revolted and forced the repeal of the corn laws.

Bread Question Discussed. It happened that in the January campaign the bread question became the principle theme for speakers on both sides of the tariff issue. The Liberals told the voters that if there was tariff reform, poor people would have to eat black bread, such as is eaten by the protected workmen of Germany. The Conservatives replied that it wasn't true; that black bread was a myth; how; and that King Edward ate German black bread every day, proving the last statement by the baker who supplied the bread to Buckingham palace. The great black bread issue was proof of how important a trivial matter may become in British politics.

"Make the Foreigner Pay." The tariff reformers on the stump, not posing either the bread or the boldness of Mr. Chamberlain, who was ill at his home, fell back upon mouth-filling phrases in lieu of argument. On every stump the Tory spellbinders offered tariff reform as a substitute for the land taxes and the liquor taxes imposed by the Lloyd-George budget; admitting that more revenue was necessary, but proposing to "make the foreigner pay." When the Conservatives were two or three of the most prominent men in the Conservative party, all the Tory campaigners declared that under the protective system the foreigner pays the tax. They proved it by quotations from the Radical newspapers published in the United States thirty years ago.

Both sides referred often to the United States in discussing the tariff question. The Tories said that the United States was the most prosperous nation in the world, and that its workmen received fabulous wages and paid no more taxes than the English. The Radicals admitted the high wages in America but made much of the American output against the high cost of living. Speakers on both sides quoted for their purposes from the debates on the Payne-Adams Tariff Act.

Workmen Conservative. The result was that a great many workmen, who otherwise would have been Liberals, voted for Conservative candidates because they believed that tariff reform would save them from the ruinous effects of foreign competition, and would make them the equals of the American workmen. Another reason was that a great many wealthy manufacturers—whose only hope of continued prosperity is based upon an abundance of free raw material and a continued era of cheap cost of living—were the workmen, who otherwise might have been Conservative, voted for the Radical candidates.

There is strong reason to believe that the remarkable struggle for tariff reform began about twenty years ago, when Mr. Chamberlain resigned from the cabinet to take up the work of the tariff reform league, will result in a modification of the British system of free trade. Tariff reformers are the foes of foreign competition and are the foes of competition that Britain fears even more than foreign warships. As matters stand today, tariff reform is the trump card in possession of the Tory party.

Tomorrow—The Way It Works.

his lack of experience the public will have to suffer.

How long is the Stone & Webster company to think that a man is born infallible if he happens to be the son of a stockholder in that company or takes on infallibility by marriage to a stockholder's daughter or some one else? In answer to the company and try to defend the company's action in this matter I shall fight him from a lizard, from Dan to Beersheba and wherever he goes I shall be there to point to men that have labored day and day out for the company and know the business from beginning to end, and say, why did they not appoint this one or that? If he hears appears to be bad or he tries to turn a deaf ear, I shall cry aloud, saying, Where is Tom German? Where is W. W. Lucas? Where is Tom Leonard? Where is Frank Howard? Where is John? Where is Pearce and where are others, broad vision are gentlemen of the best type and are skilled men in the street car business? Would it not have been far better to have appointed one of them? Either of them as inspectors would have been to the company and a great benefit to the public.

Is there any hope for a change of existing conditions? Are there not other vacancies in the office force? Are we as human beings and citizens of El Paso going to bly fold our hands, close our mouths and let things go from bad to worse without even making a protest? Are we to stand by and see the army of the lame and halt increase without a dissenting murmur? Are we to visit the graves of our fellowmen and after looking upon the mounds heaped up as we believe by the carelessness and neglect of the company, smite our breasts and return without making a vow to ask for better conditions? Are we to listen to the wailing of widows and orphans and the wailing of relatives and friends without shedding a sympathetic tear? On the night of February 20, last, when fate was against me and it was my unhappy lot to look upon the lifeless forms of two victims of the worst street car accident that I ever witnessed my heart was heavily burdened and especially did

Abe Martin



It's better t' have a job than t' be alius acceptin' a position. Did you ever notice how a feller smiles after he puts a lot o' relatives on th' train fer home?

my sympathies go out for the wife and babes at home. I knew that the wife that awaited the coming footsteps of her husband would not hear them more and the bright eyed babe that perhaps had already fallen asleep to awake in the morning for a play with papa would cry in vain for him, and I said in my heart, Who is responsible for all this? Let the public investigate and without a doubt it will come to the same conclusion that I did in a very few minutes.

That great mistakes are being made by the company and that those mistakes are detrimental to the public welfare is bound to be conceded by those who are honest with the state of affairs. This being true, will someone that is better qualified to do so than I suggest a remedy whereby changes for the better could possibly be gotten about for a greater and better El Paso. E. H. Florence.

A CASE OF MOTHERLAW. By Winifred Black.

DEAR Winifred Black: I am writing to you of a couple I know. The husband is kind and loving. He makes a good living for himself and wife. They live in a cozy two room apartment in a small town. They were getting along fine until the wife's mother, who is a widow, but strong and healthy, has been in the habit of making her own living, came to live with them. The husband, who is very young, is employed where he has to do collecting, and in order to support his mother-in-law he has had to hold out some of the money he has collected. The mother-in-law knows she is causing trouble and once when she came home unexpectedly he found her wife and her mother packing to leave.

He is getting desperate. He cannot attend to his work for worry wondering if his mother-in-law has talked his wife into leaving him.

What would you advise? Do you think it is his duty to support his mother-in-law at the risk of dishonoring, or do you think he should tell her to leave? When he speaks to his wife about it, her answer is, "She is my mother." Yours respectfully, An Interested Reader.

Yes, it's a genuine letter, and it came in the mail this very morning. Hard to believe, isn't it? That money wasn't yours, young man. You had no more right to take it to support your mother-in-law than you would have to rob a bank to support somebody's cousin's wife's brother. Stealing is stealing, and all the long names you want to call it don't alter its character the least little bit in the world.

As to the mother-in-law, why don't you have a good plain talk with your wife about the matter? Not a high tempered quarrel with both of you saying all the mean things you can think about each other's relatives—but a plain, sensible talk. Tell your wife just how much money you are making, and ask her to decide what to do about it. When she finds that the responsibility of that money is going to rest on her shoulders, to she may look at it in an entirely different light. As to the mother-in-law herself, I would not live under the same roof with any human being who disliked me so bitterly that if that human being were a hundred times my wife's mother. Dislike and anger are as deadly a poison as cyanide of potassium, and I'd just as soon drink carbolic acid for breakfast and be done with it as to take the coffee which had been made for me by one who hates me and wants to make me unhappy.

Don't be angry with the mother-in-law. She may be a good woman, but she is a poor one. You ever heard of her, she brought her up from a little helpless baby and, of course, she doesn't think you are good enough for her. You'll understand why she disliked me the day your first born daughter is married; but in the meantime don't hate her and don't be angry with her. But do not live with her. I would rather live on weak tea and dry bread with love and contentment in the house than to sit down to eight courses with anger and hatred at the table. Talk the thing over quietly with your wife—if she is the right sort of woman, she'll decide what to do and she will decide justly.

GEOLOGIST RECOVERS FROM SERIOUS ILLNESS.

Dr. C. F. Z. Caracristi, the geologist and engineer who has New York and London offices, and who has been ill at Hotel St. Regis during the last month, has improved sufficiently to be out of danger. Dr. Caracristi has been identified for some years with the Creel-Terrazas interests in Mexico, and has done much work in the Texas petroleum and sulphur fields. He is known in every country that has large mining interests, particularly in Latin America.

MINER VISITS CITY.

W. S. Noyes, a mining engineer of San Francisco Cal., is at the St. Regis on his way to the famous Shafter, Tex., silver mines in Pecos county, Texas, of which he is the general manager and president.

George H. Clements, who has been seriously ill at the Angelus, was taken to his ranch below Ysleta Monday afternoon, where he will remain until he has recovered. His condition is much improved and he expects to resume his business as the general agent for a Los Angeles stone company soon.